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FULL SUPPORT FOR FIGHTING VIETNAM

Premier Kim Il Sung Cables President Ho Chi Minh

The Korean people are fully ready to give the Vietnamese people more active support in all possible ways including the dispatch of volunteers until they wipe out the U.S. aggressors and win final victory.

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a message to President Ho Chi Minh on July 18 in connection with the fact that the latter addressed an appeal to the entire people and combatants of Vietnam and issued a partial mobilization order on July 17 with regard to the new moves of the U.S. imperialists for war escalation and that recently the Supreme National Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had adopted an important decision on further intensifying the patriotic war against the U.S. aggressors. In his message, Premier Kim Il Sung extended full support to the position of the Government of the D.R.V. and expressed the Korean people's firm solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people.

The full text of the message follows:

Hanoi

Comrade HO CHI MINH,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party
President of the D.R.V.

Esteemed Comrade President,

In connection with the fresh moves of the U.S. imperialists for war escalation, you addressed an appeal to the entire people and combatants of Vietnam and issued a partial mobilization order on July 17.

Prior to this, the Supreme National Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which met early in July had adopted an important decision on further intensifying the patriotic war against the U.S. aggressors.

This represents the unshakable determination of the Vietnamese people to fight to the very end against the American imperialists and a stern warning to the U.S. aggressors.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people extend full support to the position of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and express firm solidarity with the heroic, fighting people of Vietnam.

And availing myself of this opportunity, I extend, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government and the entire people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, militant greetings to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Workers' Party and the Government of the D.R.V. headed by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, as well as to the heroic people and valiant officers and men of the People's Army of Vietnam.

A grave situation has been created in the Indo-Chinese peninsula and the Southeast Asian region today owing to the U.S. imperialists' manoeuvres for war expansion.

Throwing more and more aggressor troops into South Vietnam and mobilizing all types of weapons and other instruments of war, the American imperialists are carrying out savage scorched-earth operations; and they are stepping up the barbarous bombing raids on the peaceful towns and villages of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Of late they started bombing the suburbs of Hanoi, the capital of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and Haiphong, and launched out into a reckless escalation of the aggressive war.

This constitutes a challenge to the entire socialist camp and a grave provocation against peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. imperialists are now clamouring about "peaceful negotiations" to camouflage their new schemes for war expansion. With any deceptive tricks, however, can they neither cover up their vicious aggressive nature nor escape punishment to be meted out to the war criminals.

The people of Vietnam are winning resplendent victories in their just patriotic war against U.S. aggression and for defending the North, liberating the South and accomplishing the reunification of their country.

The heroic Vietnamese people's war of resistance against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation is an example to the people of the whole world who are fighting against imperialism and for peace, national independence and social progress, and it is giving a boundless inspiration to them.

I extend warm greetings to the entire people and officers and men of the People's Army of Vietnam who have won brilliant victories and are rendering heroic services in their just war of resistance for national salvation against the U.S. aggressors.

The nation-wide, anti-U.S. war of resistance for national salvation waged by the Vietnamese people today is not only a struggle for the freedom and independence of their own country but also a just struggle for defending the security of the socialist camp and the interests of the national-liberation revolution and for safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It is, therefore, a bounden internationalist duty of all the socialist countries, the independent national states and the peace-loving people of the whole world to oppose U.S. imperialist aggression against Vietnam and give assistance to the Vietnamese people.

From their own experience, the Korean people feel the struggle of the Vietnamese people close to themselves and have profound sympathy with and deep understanding of the conditions of the Vietnamese people.

They regard the aggression against Vietnam as an aggression against their own country. The more the U.S. imperialists expand the war of aggression, the more staunchly the Korean people will stand on the side of the fraternal people of Vietnam, and they will do everything they can to discharge their internationalist duty faithfully.

I once again solemnly declare that the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people are fully ready to give the Vietnamese people more active support in all possible ways including the dispatch of volunteers until they wipe out the U.S. aggressors and win final victory.

The U.S. imperialists must stop at once all acts of aggression against the Vietnamese people and quit South Vietnam without delay, taking with them their aggressor troops, the forces of their satellite states and all the lethal weapons.

The only fair solution to the Vietnam question is the four-point position of the Government of the D.R.V. and the five-point statement of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation. The D.P.R.K. Government and the entire Korean people support them firmly.

The heroic Vietnamese people with the traditions of dauntless struggle and patriotism opposing foreign aggressors will be crowned with final victory, and the U.S. imperialists will surely be ruined.

With comradely greetings,

KIM IL SUNG,
Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea
Premier of the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K.

Pyongyang, July 18, 1966

SPA Vice-President Calls on President Nasser

Sympathy with Earthquake-Victims in Nepal

In connection with the damage caused by a recent earthquake in the western region of Nepal, the Korea-Nepal Friendship Society and the Korean Red Cross Society sent a message of sympathy to their Nepalese counterparts respectively.

Kang Ryang Wuk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, called on Gamal Abdel Nasser, President of the United Arab Republic, on July 10.

Present on the occasion from the Korean side were Yeo Gi Bok, Minister of Common Education, Hoh Dam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Ri Chan Son, Korean Ambassador to the U.A.R.

Present from the U.A.R. side was Ahmed Fahim, Vice-Speaker of the U.A.R. National Assembly.

Vice-President Kang conveyed to President Nasser an autographic letter from Premier Kim Il Sung. He also presented him gifts.

Vice-President Kang Ryang Wuk visited U.A.R. President Nasser on July 10 (KCNA Photo).

Premier Kim Il Sung Receives Head of SVNFL Mission in Korea

On July 15, Premier Kim Il Sung gave a reception to Bu Ngoc Ho, head of the Mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Korea.

The other members of the Mission were also on hand at the reception.

Foreign Minister Pak Sung Chul was present there.

Premier Kim Il Sung had a friendly talk with Bu Ngoc Ho.

Support -Vietnam Days Marked in N. Korea

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the signing of the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Vietnam, the people of North Korea marked off the ten days from July 11 to 20 as "days of support to the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation." Various functions are now being held.

Mass rallies are taking place in different parts of the country to voice resolute opposition to U.S. aggression in Vietnam and unqualified support to the righteous struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people.

Meetings

Addressing a meeting held in Chongjin on July 16, Vice-Chairman Kim Ryo Saeng of the Chongjin City People's Committee declared that the American imperialists who landed in South Vietnam replacing the French colonialists have not only systematically sabotaged the Geneva Accords on Vietnam but launched out on a foolhardy escalation of the aggressive war they unleashed against the Vietnamese people.

He extended full support to the statement issued on July 14 by the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in condemnation of the Johnson Administration's frantic intensification of air raids on the D.R.V.

The speaker demanded that the Yankee imperialists stop at once the barbarous bombing of North Vietnam and quit South Vietnam without delay, taking with them their troops, the forces of their satellite states and all the lethal weapons.

A mass meeting was also held in Simuijn. It was attended by Kim Bong Bin, Chairman of the North Pyong-an Provincial People's Committee, and functionaries of local Party and government bodies and public organizations.

There was a students and teachers meeting at the Kim Chaek Polytechnic College. The meeting heard rector of the college Kim Guk Hun.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Korea Le Thiet Hung also spoke at the meeting.

The members of the Jamjin Cooperative Farm in Kangso County, South Pyong-an Province, had a meeting to which Bu Ngoc Ho and members of the Permanent Mission in Korea of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation were invited.

Letter

Similar rallies were held at the Pyongyang Textile Mill, the Pyongyang Construction Machine Plant and the Mangyongdae Textile Mill. The attendants of the meetings adopted a letter to the employees of their counterparts in Vietnam with whom they have friendly ties.

GREETINGS

✦ Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the D.P.R.K., sent a joint telegram of greetings to Y. Tsedenbal, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Z. Samba, President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the M.P.R. on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on July 13 a telegram of greetings to Abdul Rahman Mohammed Arif, President of the Republic of Iraq, on the occasion of the 8th anniversary of the Iraqi revolution.

IraqiFilmShow

A film show dedicated to the 8th anniversary of the revolution in Iraq was held in Pyongyang on July 13 under the auspices of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. Iraqi documentaries were put on the screen.

Lecture

Meanwhile, on July 16, Bu Ngoc Ho, representative of the S.V.N. F.L. Mission in Korea, gave a lecture on the situation in South Vietnam at the Pyongyang Normal College.

Photo Exhibition

On July 18 a photo exhibition on Vietnam was opened in Pyongyang.

On the evening of the same day Vietnamese films were shown at the House of Culture in Pyongyang.

Daring Struggle and Faith in Victory

President Ho Chi Minh of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam in his recent call to the entire people and combatants of Vietnam expressed the determination of the Vietnamese people to fight the aggressors resolutely to final victory, united as one, in order to perform their duty to the people fighting for the defence of their country's independence and against American imperialism.

This call touches the hearts of all the people who give active support to the people of Vietnam in their heroic struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and inspires these people with a firmer victory in their common struggle.

Along with the call, President Ho Chi Minh issued a partial mobilization order in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and the Supreme National Defence Council of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam adopted an important decision on mobilizing the entire people and strengthening the people's armed forces and militia to defeat all the schemes of American imperialism.

These measures to counter the U.S. moves for frantic expansion of the war have clearly demonstrated once again how fantastic it is for the American imperialists to try to frighten the Vietnamese people, impose "negotiation" upon them and to get out of the hopeless fix they are now placed in by intensifying the indiscriminate bombing raids on North Vietnam.

The enlarged meeting of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation also stated in its recent communique that the united people and armed forces of South Vietnam would take their arms more firmly and fight the enemy resolutely until they win ultimate victory unless the Americans stop the aggressive war and withdraw their aggressive forces.

Faced with the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people, the U.S. imperialists have been driven into a deep plight, and, throwing about 300,000 American servicemen in South Vietnam, plus tens of thousands of puppet soldiers from her satellite states, have been conducting "scorched-earth operations" by the most brutal methods of warfare, while American planes are indiscriminately bombing the towns and villages of North Vietnam. Recently, American imperialism has brought the Vietnam war to a very grave stage by bombing savagely the Hanoi and Haiphong areas. The American U.S. imperialists are inducting provocations against foreign ships sailing the territorial waters of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam or at anchor at its ports.

This is a gross violation of the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the freedom of navigation.

U.S. imperialism is now scheming to attack "new targets" in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and blockade Haiphong port.

The Vietnamese people are ready to make any sacrifice, go through any difficulty and pay any price to defend their independence and freedom. The U.S. imperialists must know that this determination of the Vietnamese people is too strong to be shaken and that nothing in the world could induce the Vietnamese people to step aside from the path of struggle.

The Vietnamese people, bitterly indignant at the American aggressors are fully determined to close their ranks further and fight the aggressors until they have wiped out the enemy even if the war should last ten or even twenty years.

The people of Korea give full support to all the recent measures of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam which expressed the resolve of the Vietnamese Government to take all necessary measures to smash all new criminal moves of the United States, defend the independence and sovereignty of the country and contribute to the maintenance of world peace.

The Korean people, who regard the aggression against Vietnam as one against their own country and are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people until U.S. imperialism is defeated completely, will support the heroic fighting Vietnamese people in every possible way including the dispatch of volunteers.

Marking the 12th anniversary of the conclusion of the Geneva Agreements, the Korean people have designated the ten days from July 11 to 20 as days for supporting the Vietnamese people in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation" to strengthen the militant solidarity with their Vietnamese brothers.

The Americans should accept and implement the four-point proposition of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation which accord with the basic spirit and principles of the Geneva Agreements, thus stopping at once their hostile acts against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and withdrawing immediately their aggressor forces and the troops of their satellites as well as their lethal weapons from South Vietnam.

Should the American imperialists, instead of drawing lessons from the disgraceful defeats they have suffered in the war of aggression in Vietnam, continue to extend the war recklessly, they will incur severe punishment by the Vietnamese people as well as the world's peace-loving people and advance the day of their doom.

TERM OF AGREEMENT MUST BE EXTENDED

The Central Committee for Measures for Repatriation under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan sent on July 11 a letter to all the political parties and social organizations as well as public figures in Japan, calling for the support of the proposal for extending the term of validity of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean nationals by another year without amendment.

That day, Ri Ge Back, Chairman of the Committee sent a letter to the Japanese Premier Sato demanding that the Japanese Government agree to the said proposal in accordance with the principles of international law and the spirit of humanitarianism.

22 Koreans in Japan Gain D.P.R.K. Nationality

On July 12, 22 Korean residents in Sakamachi, Arakawa-cho, Iwafune-gun, Niigata Prefecture, Japan, renounced the "nationality" of South Korea and acquired that of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by their persistent struggle.

Almost every day they called at the local and prefectural authorities as well as the Ministry of Justice of Japan, presenting a request for the D.P.R.K. nationality.

The Japanese authorities, unable to stick to their unjust stand any longer, had no choice but to agree to rewrite their nationality on the "certificates of alien registration."

"Recognize the lawful rights of the citizens of the D.P.R.K.!" demanded Korean residents in Koto ward, Tokyo, at the ward office

KoreanScientists Leave for Peking Physics Forum

A delegation of the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association left Pyongyang on July 16 for Peking by train to attend the physics forum to open there on July 20.

The seven-member delegation is led by Choi Jae Oh, member of the Korean Democratic Scientists' Association and Vice-President of Kim Il Sung University.

A Korean Reporter Leaves For Vietnam

Jon Jong Rim, deputy-director at the Korean Central News Agency, left Pyongyang on July 15 by air for the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The visit is arranged in accordance with the cultural exchange plan signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Inescapable Obligation

The Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its telegram of July 1 to the Japanese Red Cross Society proposed extension for another year of the term of validity of the agreement on the repatriation of Korean citizens for a successful conduct of the repatriation operation.

The Japanese Red Cross Society, however, has made no affirmative response to our proposal up to now, more than 10 days after it was made.

This gives rise to a suspicion among the Korean and Japanese peoples. It is all the more so because sinister moves are now afoot in Japan surrounding the repatriation problem.

Japanese high-ranking officials, reports say, are calling for the "abrogation" of the repatriation agreement stating that "Koreans desirous of returning home are decreasing in number" and "the repatriation operation should not be allowed to continue for security reasons."

On July 2, an official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry in his press interview openly called for the abrogation of the repatriation agreement.

As is universally known, the repatriation agreement was concluded between the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society and the Japanese Red Cross Society in Calcutta in August 1959.

The repatriation operation was started in December that year under this agreement and it has been going on smoothly thanks to the efforts of the Red Cross Societies of both countries and to the support and co-operation of broad segments of the Japanese people who value humanitarianism.

So far, there have been 138 batches of returnees to their homeland — the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Their number totals 86,000. The returnees are now leading a new life full of hope and happiness. Even today more and more Koreans in Japan are eagerly desirous of returning home and several thousands of them have already filed applications with the authorities concerned for their immediate repatriation.

The number of those desirous of returning home is on the increase.

The Japanese authorities, however, are going to lay an artificial obstacle to the repatriation operation on unreasonable pretexts.

As in the past, this has been motivated by a sinister political aim to use the repatriation problem in furthering their political collusion with the Pak Jung Hi gang.

Such a move of the Japanese authorities is a violation of the national rights of the Korean nationals in Japan and runs counter to the repatriation agreement, Article 9 of which stipulates that the term of validity should be extended so long as there are Koreans desirous of returning home, and to the principles of international law.

The repatriation of Korean citizens from Japan is an urgent humanitarian problem which constitutes a turning point in their life and destiny and is their sacred, inalienable national right.

It is a basic principle of international law and international practice and a firm requirement of humanitarianism to send back the citizens of a sovereign state to their homeland in accordance with their wishes.

To ensure the repatriation of Korean residents is an inescapable legal and moral obligation of the Japanese Government, in view of the fact that they were the victims of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea and their aggressive policy and are now full-fledged citizens of a sovereign state.

The question depends upon the stand the Japanese Red Cross Society and the Government will take toward justice and humanitarianism and their attitude to their international obligations.

The proposal of the D.P.R.K. Red Cross Society on the extension of the term of validity without any amendment should be realized without fail.

Sato's Unwelcome Move

Japanese Prime Minister Sato stated at the Diet session that "the U.S. aggression in Vietnam is not unilateral" in that it exercise the right of collective self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter." He said this when answering the opposition Diet members who questioned whether his government was cooperating with the United States in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

He had a good reason to show unusual zeal in defence of the United States disregarding his prestige being hurt, and state by citing even an article from the UN Charter: "I cannot agree to those who conclude that the Vietnam conflict is A. merica's unilateral act of aggression." His zeal was associated with the sad plight into which the United States is getting deeper and deeper due to the bombing raids on the Hanoi-Haiphong area and with the noticeably mounting anti-U.S. and anti-war sentiments among the Japanese people.

Cartoon by Ko Im Hong

Johnson's new escalation of war only served to show all the more glaringly that the United States is isolated from the world public. Johnson's action met opposition even within the American ruling circles.

Nevertheless, Sato and his clique stone defended the barbarous bombing attacks alleging that they "were inevitable under the present circumstances." This reveals once again what role Sato and his kind play in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam.

The system of Washington-Tokyo military co-operation has been further reinforced through the recent "U.S.-Japan ministerial meeting."

Sato and his company declared that the meeting had dealt with purely economic problems, and tried to refrain from referring to the essential aspects of the meeting. But according to the Jiji Press, it was exposed once again by Diet members from opposition parties that at the meeting Japan "had the U.S. policy of war escalation imposed upon itself by the other party."

Taking advantage of Johnson's strategy of escalation which is reaching a graver stage, the Sato Government reveals more and more openly its intention of reinvasion of the Asian neighbours.

Sato's talk about the UN Charter is designed not only to side with the Johnson Administration which is isolated from the world's people.

His talk suggests his ulterior motive behind it in view of the fact that recently Sato and his clique have been seeking to use the UN signboard for the dispatch of their troops abroad.

Hoping to realize the old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" the Japanese militarists are not only penetrating into Southeast Asian countries more actively under the cloak of "economic aid" and "technical co-operation" but also are entering into a full-scale military collaboration with the United States against the Asian countries in Asia and the national-liberation movement of the Asian people.

The Asian people, who had suffered a great deal from the aggression of the Japanese militarists, will never be indifferent to the reckless attempt of the Sato clique which are again scheming overseas expansion with U.S. backing.

Kim Song Hyong

Desire far From Reality

The Washington rulers who are at the end of their tether in Vietnam have been carrying on adventurous campaigns of war escalation without letup these days. No doubt they are trying to realize their wild dream of subjugating the Vietnamese people and of dominating the whole of Asia by the display of their "mighty strength."

This unabashed calculation and haughty attitude of the Pentagon strategists are well expressed in Johnson's July 12 speech to the representatives of the staffs of American universities over the telephone from the White House.

Johnson in his speech declared that the United States should dominate Asia in view of its "strength" and "capability."

Proceeding from this logic, he approached the Vietnamese people with a demand for unconditional surrender saying that "you cannot hope for military victory. The minute you abandon the use of force, you will find us ready to reciprocate. We want to end the fighting."

In particular, he tried hard to turn black into white saying that the United States was obliged to expand the war because there was no response from the Vietnamese people to a call for "peace talks."

This time, too, he has come out again with the hackneyed commitments to the Asian countries in an attempt to justify the reckless manoeuvrings for war escalation against the Vietnamese people and inveigle America's lackeys in Asia more deeply into the Vietnam war.

Claiming that the United States is under an "obligation" to interfere in Asian states because it is a Pacific power, he has given the "assurance of commitment" to help the "free Asian countries establish political and economic powers."

It is clear that his commitment to "free Asian countries" is associated with the repeated military and political setbacks of the United States in the Vietnam war.

The aim pursued by Johnson with such deceptive words is to find a way out of their crisis in Vietnam.

By exalting Japan as "a dramatic model" and boasting of the South Korea-Japan collusion, he continues putting up Japanese militarists and the South Korea's Pak clique in the role as shock forces for U.S. aggression in Asia.

Undoubtedly, he is seeking to conclude "an honorable peace" in Vietnam by enlisting more of the U.S. puppets in Asia in his war efforts, tighten the colonial control over the puppet countries in Asia and realize U.S. domination of ever Asia.

In an attempt to justify America's Asian aggression, Johnson tried to pose as an Asian by using the word of the "Pacific," thereby revealing his craftiness more strikingly.

What is more, claiming that the Americans have "common humanity" with the Asians, he went so far as to call for "a reconciliation" between the countries that call each other its enemy, that is, between the United States and the socialist countries in Asia.

It is not difficult to realize the true meaning of Johnson's assertion that if the Asians accept U.S. domination, "a Pacific age, the greatest in the human age," would be realized.

This is a foolish attempt to mock the Asian people. This reminds one of Don Quixote's anachronism.

Johnson's desire is far removed from the reality of Asia. Asia today does not allow itself to be a target of aggression and subordination by Johnson.

Asia is swept by a storm of struggle for freedom and independence. It is giving a deserved reply to those who are running wild recklessly.

Choi Si Hwan

Treacherous "Agreement" between Master and Servant

In Seoul, the "South Korea-U.S. status-of-forces agreement" which had been pending for 14 years was signed on July 9 by U.S. Secretary of State Rusk and South Korean puppet foreign minister.

The so-called "South Korea-U.S. status-of-forces agreement" is a "supplementary" to the "South Korea-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" concluded between the United States and the Syngman Rhee puppet gang in August 1953. It provides for the "legal status" of the U.S. occupation troops in South Korea.

Regarding it as a matter compromising its prestige to conclude even a nominal "status-of-forces agreement" with its servants in South Korea, the United States had long postponed the conclusion of the agreement.

The recent conclusion of this agreement was prompted by the desire of softening up the anti-U.S. sentiments that had been mounting among the South Korean people in connection with the frequent U.S. army brutalities and the dispatch of more South Korean puppet troops to South Vietnam.

This "agreement" consisting of the preamble, 31 articles and agreed protocol is said to become effective three months after the "parliamentary ratification."

Since the signing of the "agreement," they have been advertising that it has opened up "a new phase in the friendly relations between South Korea and the United States based on mutual benefit and equality" and that it is "an encouraging event."

Like all other "treaties" and "agreements" between the aggressor and his quisling, the recently concluded "South Korea-U.S. status-of-forces agreement" stipulates relations between master and servant, aggression and subjugation, rules by the former, subordination and submission by the latter.

The article on criminal jurisdiction, the principal clause of the "agreement," concerns the issue of who shall exercise jurisdiction over the legal crimes and offences of the U.S. military personnel and in what way punishment shall be meted out. This provision, while "nominally recognizing the jurisdiction" of the puppet clique over criminal offences committed by the U.S. servicemen against South Koreans, in actuality denies the South Korean authorities the right to deal with such offences committed during the performance of official duties.

The supplementary clauses of the agreement provide that South Korea must hand the jurisdiction over crimes by U.S. soldiers off duty over to the U.S. military authorities "when deemed necessary militarily" and, what is more, "it must waive it completely when so requested by the U.S. military authorities." Thus, in fact, the agreement grants extraterritorial rights to the U.S. servicemen in South Korea.

It is widely known that Japan and those West European nations that have concluded the "status-of-forces agreements" with the United States fail to check the barbarities of the American troops. It is also known that even those countries which are said to have been vested with jurisdiction under the "status-of-forces agreements" with the United States have laid before the court only a few of thousands of criminal cases in which U.S. military personnel are involved. The state of affairs in South Korea where the American troops exercise extraterritorial rights is, needless to say, worse still.

It is not fortuitous, therefore, that within the South Korean ruling circles there is growing criticism of the "South Korea-U.S. status-of-forces agreement."

The "labour clause" of the "agreement" grants the U.S. military exceptionable the privilege of banning the strike of South Korean employees on the plea of "deemed necessary from military considerations." This is aimed at subjecting the South Korean workers to unbridled persecution, oppression and exploitation by denying them even the right to strike for existence and democratic interests, one of the fundamental rights of the workers.

As regards the U.S. army's compensation for the expropriation of or damage to South Korean people's property, the agreement, in the article governing what is called "civil claims," provides as far as large sums are responsible for the American military personnel to escape responsibility on the pretext of "acts done in the performance of official duties." Pak Jung Hi and his clique are trying to obtain a long tenure of office in return for making the U.S. unparalleled occupation of South Korea a fait accompli and legalizing the unbridled criminal outrages and plunder by American servicemen.

Kim Gun Hyong

Weeding on the paddy-fields

Reed Islet Turns Golden Land

AT the estuary of the Amrok River forming the northern boundary of Korea lies an islet where the Jonjin Co-operative Farm is located, embracing some 720 families.

Pioneers

ONLY 40 years back or so, the islet was uninhabited and had no name. In later years it became a settlement of those vagabond peasants who had been deprived of their land and means of livelihood by landlords and other exploiters. One group after another settled down on this barren islet to earn a living. They called the islet "Hwanggilopyong" (a land overgrown with reeds).

"It was in the spring of 1925 that my father took our family to this islet. I was only nine then. Seventeen peasant families began boring up the unploughed land and sowed rice on the reclaimed plots.

"It was only in the autumn of the third year of our settlement that 60 straw-bags of rice were taken in. Deriving confidence from the first harvest that they could grow rice, the settlers went on upturning patch after patch of field, tightening their belts. But soon landlords backed by the Japanese colonial rulers started stretching their claws to this islet, too. Consequently, the productive life of the islanders was disturbed by the exploiters, and thus their dream of conquering nature shattered." This is what co-op farm member Choi Hyong Bok told me when I met him.

Following the country's liberation on August 15, 1945, a broad avenue was opened up for the islanders to build a new life. They recovered the once lost land with the enforcement of the Law on Land Reform. Under the new system and the warm care of the people's government they could give full play to their energy and talents and translate into reality their cherished dream of conquering nature.

Advance

HERO of Labour Ro Yong Se, Chairman of the Co-operative Farm Management Board, explained briefly how this islet has been developed after the liberation.

"Our farm has now some 1,000 *jongbo* (one *jongbo* approximates to one hectare) of fertile fields, which the islanders have opened up by the sweat of their brow. First of all, they had to undertake a huge nature-remaking project, an embankment project. The people's government, foreseeing the prospects of the islet, rendered every possible material and technical assistance for this project. Tens of thousands of workers, office employees and students came to their help from the mainland. Encouraged by this, the islanders, even in the severe cold, continued with the project. All necessary materials were supplied to the desert like land where even stone and wood were scarce.

At last, a 16 km. long bank was constructed to girdle the islet, and irrigation channels with a total length of 40 km. were built. As a result, the aggregate arable land on the islet increased from the original 150 *jongbo* to 780 *jongbo* in 1947.

To gather high yields from the reclaimed fields, Ro Yong Se and other veteran farmers obtained seed rice suited to the local climatic and soil conditions.

Meanwhile, the people's government provided them with different species of fruit and mulberry saplings as well as a sufficient amount of chemical fertilizers and insecticides in addition to water-lifting machines and electric motors for irrigation.

Thus the per-unit output of grain showed a steady rise from year to year: the average per-*jongbo* yield rose from 2.5 tons in 1946 to 3.1 tons in 1949.

But, the limited character of the private farming inevitably impeded the development of the rural economy. It placed a big obstacle in the way of undertaking the reclamation of virgin soil and introducing advanced farming methods.

It was just around this time that the Government set forth the line of co-operative transformation of agriculture.

Renamed

CHANGES began to take place on the islet following the co-operative transformation of agriculture in the autumn of 1953. Kerosene lamps gave way to electric lights in each farm house. Tractors appeared on the fields. Electricity came to be applied in operating pumping and threshing machines and a rice hulling and cleaning mill. All this was thanks to the state assistance. As machinery was employed to do arduous and labour-consuming work, farming became joyous and harvest increased year after year. The average per-household income swelled by a wide margin as compared with the time of private farming. The average per-household income in grain, for example, went up from 3 tons in 1954, the year following the completion of co-operativization, to 3.5-4.5 tons several years later, and it exceeded 5 tons in 1965. The cash income has also registered a steady rise as the co-operative economy has been diversified.

Besides, there are a seven-year school, a higher technical school, many nurseries, kindergartens, a club with a seating capacity of 650, clinics, children's wards, stores and other public welfare establishments. The people there have renamed the islet "Hwanggumpyong" (a golden land) that reflects their affluent, hopeful life.

Technical Development

CHANGES have taken place on the islet in other spheres, too. The farm has now many agronomists and agricultural experts who received higher education at state expense. They are doing much in developing the farming on a scientific basis.

The farm owes the steady growth of its agricultural production in no small measure to the creative endeavours made by them, who have introduced cultivation methods suited to the local soil conditions, established a scientific manuring system and ameliorated land.

The proportion of mechanized work including that done by the county farm machine station has reached the mark of 80 per cent. With the promotion of technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, technical innovation drive picked up further momentum among the co-op farmers. Ri Nak Sin, leader of the repair workteam, was an ordinary farmer without much skill or any specific technique. He finished a spare-time middle school for adults after the liberation. Yet, he assiduously learned how to repair machinery and played a big part in creating a base for repairing farming machinery. He improved a number of new farm machines by himself. And with the help of his workteam members and experts, he finally succeeded in devising a combined thresher "Hwanggum" (gold). This contributed much to mechanizing the laborious threshing work.

Broad Vista

MANAGEMENT Board Chairman Ro Yong Se gave an account of the perspective plan of his farm.

According to him, the farm set the goal of raising the per-*jongbo* grain output to over 5 tons on an average. Possibilities for this are seen clearly from the successes the farm's technical staff made on experimental plots last year.

Several years later, a general public service establishment, a children's hall and a hospital are to be erected in the central part of the village. Modern dwellings will be built at state expense. Meanwhile, a food-processing factory will go into operation in the latter part of this year. It will turn out quantities of processed meat, fish and fruits with raw materials available on the islet.

A swimming pool and a boating ground will be laid out for the co-op farmers to enjoy themselves in their leisure time. A rest home will also be set up beside the fish breeding farm. In the near future, one will see the elders at the rest home enjoy fishing.

A still brighter future lies before the "Hwanggumpyong" where fruit trees bloom in spring and golden ears wave in autumn. This small islet is thriving under the people's government.

Yun Won Gil

SHEEP-BREEDING

Livestock-breeding had remained most backward until the country's liberation. But now it is making steady progress.

Sheep-breeding is an important branch of the co-operative farm in the mountainous regions of the country. There are many hill-sides which provide good grounds for sheep grazing.

Photo shows herds of sheep on the Changsong Co-op Farm, Changsong County, North Pyong-an Province.

Four Brothers on a Farm

Kim Song Hak, horticulturist (left)

On the Dong-am Co-operative Farm, Gwangchon County, South Hamgyong Province, four brothers are working as agro-technicians.

The eldest brother is specializing in horticulture, the second in sericulture, the third in stock-breeding, and the last in farming.

It happened several years ago. The eldest, Kim Song Hak, as he grew up, began to feel more deeply that it was the responsibility of the youth in the village to keep it neat and tidy.

One day he assembled his younger brothers and appealed to them: "Let us devote our all to building up our home village."

With this in mind he decided to work on the co-operative farm after leaving school.

He has particular interest and zest in taking care of fruit trees and flowers. His zeal has been lired particularly since the State put forth a line of popularizing throughout the country the experiences gained by the neighbouring county of Hukchong in laying out orchards on mountain-slopes. In his spare times he himself worked out a blueprint or laid out an experimental plot with a view to turning his village into an orchard. The Co-operative Farm Management Board gave him an active support.

Thus, from 1961 the co-operative farm set out planting apple saplings on 25 *jongbo* (hectare). It also prepared quantities of stocks to put apple grafts into and planted more than 2,000 chestnut saplings.

Grapevines, prunus tomentosa, peach and plum trees yield a good deal every year. Already last year, the first fruits were picked from early-ripening apple trees. Whenever his co-op farm gathers in rich fruits, the thought that he has had a share in the harvest makes him happy.

Meanwhile, the second brother, Song Chun, succeeded in making a new kind of silk-worm feeding basket, the third, Song Ui, explored ways for early fattening of pigs, and the fourth, Song Nam, with the help of his co-worker, also an agro-technician, introduced a new advanced method in maize sowing as a result of which the *per-jongbo* output of maize in 1965 rose by 43 per cent as against the previous year.

The four brothers are not only determined to qualify themselves as agronomists within two or three years but are doing all they can to lift some 70 village youth up to their own levels.

The people of the Dong-am village call the four brothers "pillars of our village," speaking highly of their energetic research and persistent endeavours.

Kim Song Chun, sericulturist

Kim Song Ui, zoo-technician

Kim Song Nam, agro-technician

Radio Service in the Countryside

The network of radio rediffusion in our countryside has steadily expanded in recent years.

As a result, nowadays the peasants in remote mountainous areas, once considered unfit for habitation, hear news over the radio, like the inhabitants on the plains.

Electricity has reached 98 per cent of the farm villages and each co-operative farm has a radio rediffusion studio which relays the programmes of the central and provincial broadcasting stations and arranges its own programme — information about the progress of work on the farm, introduction of advanced farming methods and techniques, and music pieces for co-op farmers.

In such busy farming seasons as rice-transplanting, weeding and harvesting times, the studio staff organize broadcasting on the spot for the farmers.

Recreation Grounds for Old Folks

In summer the Ryon-gwang-jong Pavilion on the bank of the Daedong River attracts many old folks.

They play Korean chess and have a good gossip. Chess game is usually the scene of clash between different tactics of offensive and defensive tactics.

69-year-old Bang Ji Gi called "Ryon-gwang-jong grandpa" is one of the star chess-players among the regular visitors to the pavilion. He angles for fish in the Daedong River early in the morning and sees the sunrise. After breakfast he goes to the pavilion and begins to play chess.

Such aged chess folks can also be found in the Botong River and Moranbong Hill recreation grounds.

Whenever I see the old folks having a game of chess in a cool breeze from the river, I wish them the best of health and many more years of happy life.

Soh Gwang

BANKING in RURAL DISTRICTS

The State's financial assistance to and control over the rural districts in North Korea are effected by the medium of national banks. In each county there is a branch office of the Central Bank and that of the Industrial Bank. The former deals with the business related to free government investments in the rural districts and the latter with credits and loans, deposits and insurance there. These banking organs undertake responsibility the whole financial affairs of co-operative farms and give practical help in boosting the cash income of co-op farm members.

We introduce below how financial assistance is given the rural areas by the State through the Banks in a county.

FREE INVESTMENT

In North Korea today, ideological, cultural and technical revolutions have been energetically carried out since the publication of Premier Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country." As a result, rural construction is going on extensively at state expense. Take Hwangju County, North Hwanghae Province, for example. In 1964 and 1965, the construction of over 1,230 modern dwelling houses was financed by the State. Construction of production facilities made headway and thus small power stations, threshing grounds, rice hulling and cleaning mills, garages and warehouses were built. And cultural and welfare establishments such as service facilities, clinics, kindergartens and nurseries were expanded.

Besides, already from the time of private farming after the country's liberation in 1945, the people's government has made a huge amount of investments in large-scale irrigation projects, in setting out orchards and mulberry fields and in laying the foundation of stockbreeding. For the Jangchon Co-operative Farm in this county, in the two years from 1964, the State covered the expenses for the construction of 120 modern farm houses and various production establishments and supplied lorries, tractors for fruit farming, trailer farm implements and large-sized water-lifting machines, thereby giving effective assistance in improving the livelihood of the co-op farmers and consolidating the farm's material and technical foundations.

LOANS AT LOW INTEREST

The Industrial Bank's credit loans to farmers are granted at a far lower rate of interest than to the state-run enterprises. According to Hyon Chun Gi, manager of the Hwangju County branch office of the Industrial Bank, the co-operative farms in this county, in the period from 1954, the early days of the co-operative movement, to 1964, got loans equivalent to 200,000 tons of grain for capital construction and farming.

Co-operative farms in the county, by use of bank loans, built modern farm houses and cultural and welfare facilities, laid the foundation for accumulation and mechanization at the farms and bought equipment, machinery and materials necessary for the introduction of advanced farming methods and diversified farming. The co-operative farm in Hwangju Sub-county bought 90 draft cattle, more than 400 breeding pigs, set out ten *jongbo* (one *jongbo* is roughly one hectare) of orchards, vegetable hothouses and obtained various farm machines and production equipment with the bank loans.

The farm's cash income has steadily grown and, in keeping with this, the peasants' savings have also increased.

Besides granting loans at moderate interest, the Government took a series of measures to exempt the peasants from the payment of part of their bank loans in order to consolidate the technical-economic basis of the co-operative farms.

Hwangju County was exempted from the payment of about half its loans in several years from 1959.

BANK EMPLOYEES AND CO-OP FARMERS

The Hwangju County branch of the Industrial Bank first chose the Hukgye Co-operative Farm in its endeavours to help the farmers.

At the beginning of the year the deputy manager and two other employees of the bank went to the co-operative farm and studied the financial situation in the farm in recent years and living conditions of each family. They learned that the economic conditions of the farm, though it had been exempted from the payment of 140,000 won of loans, were worse than other farms in the county. The bank workers, therefore, have striven to boost the farm to the level of the advanced co-operative farms in the county. Together with the co-operative farmers, they have explored sources of monetary income in every way. They have already tapped reserves big enough for each household to earn money equivalent to between 2 and 2.5 tons of grain. The sources of this cash income have been found in raising more domestic animals, sideline production by using wild raw materials, domestic side jobs and the increased production of grain.

Song Un Po

35,000 U.S.-hired Workers to Strike

On July 16, 35,000 Korean workers hired at U.S. army establishments in South Korea, decided to call a general strike in support of the strike of their colleagues employed as guards in Seoul and Inchon area, according to reports from Seoul.

That day they notified the 8th U.S. army commander that they would stage a general strike if the U.S. army authorities and its agent-employer fire the striking workers and employ other hands.

The strike starting on July 1 has already entered its 15th straight day. The strikers are determined to fight on, defying the threat of discharge, till they have their demand including the improvement of their living conditions, met.

S. Korean Dockers to Walk Out

Upwards of 3,500 dockers in Pusan, a South Korean radio broadcast said, decided on July 13 to call a strike by a majority vote of 98 per cent.

These stevedores who handle mainly coal and iron ore have been in labour dispute since late March demanding a 130 per cent wage increase.

Earlier, on July 12, Radio Dong-a in South Korea reported that over 600 dockers engaged in handling fertilizers at Inchon port resolved to go on strike for higher pay.

These longshoremen hired at the "Daehan Forwarding Company" have been demanding 50 per cent of extra pay when they handle fertilizers in bulk.

S. Korean Doctors To S. Vietnam

The Pak Jung Hi gang, who have been sending to South Vietnam civilian youth and middle aged people under various pretexts, in addition to the troops, are now planning to dispatch civilian doctors.

They took a desicion on sending, to begin with, some 100 doctors shortly to South Vietnam after a consultation on July 13 for dispatch of medical workers under the name of "medical assistance corps," press reports say.

Dongyang Tongshin news agency in South Korea reports that there has been a promise from the U.S. Government to meet the expense for the dispatch of the doctors.

Japanese Authorities Inflict Undeserved Punishment on a S. Korean Youth

On July 14 the Japanese Supreme Court confirmed the decision of a district court on giving a one-year jail sentence to South Korean youth Kim Dong Hui who, refusing to go to the South Vietnam front, had crossed over to Japan seeking a political asylum, said a foreign news dispatch from Tokyo.

An instructor at an army ordnance school in Pusan, he had flatly refused to obey the order of his commander to go to South Vietnam in May last year. Undesirous of dying a worthless death in Vietnam as shameful U.S. cannon fodder, he had crossed over to Japan risking danger on the evening of July 2 last year when he was allowed to go out of the barracks shortly before his departure for Vietnam.

The Iruhara branch of the Nagasaki district court, however, had treated him as a "stowaway" and sentenced him to one year of penal "servitude, charging him with "violation of the immigration and emigration law."

He had appealed to the Japanese Supreme Court, while calling upon the Japanese authorities to deal with his case as a "political refugee."

On the unreasonable ground that his flight to Japan was not prompted by an urgent necessity, however, the Supreme Court legalized the unjustifiable decision adopted at the district court in violation of humanitarianism and the principles of international law.

Arms Build-up In S. Korea

On July 14 the commander of the South Korean marine corps said that his corps would maintain reserve divisions and reinforce the training of reservists, according to news agency Dongbwa Tongshin in Seoul.

To this end, he disclosed, the Americans and Seoul puppets have been elaborating a "law on the reserve division of the marine corps." He then added that the 2nd training group of the marine corps would be expanded to the size of a division. He noted that nearly 40 per cent of the equipment had already come from the United States for one brigade of the marine corps organized on July 1. This brigade, he said, would fully be staffed and equipped by the end of October this year.

The reinforcement of the marine corps in parallel with the ground force shows that the American imperialists and Seoul puppets are attempting to expand the resources of cannon fodder supply for U.S. war of aggression in South Vietnam and stepping up preparations for another war.

BROWN'S URGE

On July 12 American Ambassador in Seoul Brown summoned Kim Song Un, minister of national defence of the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi, and had a talk with him, news reports from Seoul disclosed.

Brown was reported to have exchanged views on the results of Kim Song Un's visit to Washington and Rusk's trip to Seoul some time ago, and taken up the matter of advancing the date of dispatching troops to Vietnam and discussed measures for the modernization of the "ROK army," namely, the preparations of another war in South Korea.

As is generally known, late in June the Pentagon summoned Kim Song Un to Washington to instruct him to dispatch more troops to Vietnam and step up war preparations in South Korea. And, on July 8, the White House sent Rusk to Seoul to examine the fulfilment of these tasks and secure a definite answer from Pak Jung Hi.

It is not difficult to see that in his talk with Kim Song Un, Brown, a field agent of the White House and the virtual colonial governor in South Korea, urged him to execute as quickly as possible the instructions given by Rusk in Seoul.

The urge was made only three days after Rusk's return to Washington. This eloquently proves that the Wall Street warmongers are restless owing to the helpless situation in Vietnam.

This time Brown instructed Kim Song Un to dispatch one army division to Vietnam by early August at the latest instead of the fixed date of late August.

On July 13, the following day of this instruction, Pak Jung Hi hurriedly sent the "chairman of the joint chiefs of staff" and other brasshats of the "ROK army" to Saigon to make arrangements for the dispatch of additional troops.

The Vietnamese front is a graveyard for the Yankees and their mercenaries.

Now that the strategy of war escalation and offensives under this or that name have proved futile, we one believe, that the introduction of cannon fodder by the Americans will bring any consolation and hope to them.

From S. Korean Press

Country's Unification— Our Earnest Desire

Recently there appear more and more articles reflecting the ever growing desire of the people in South Korea for the country's unification.

Daily paper "Kyonghyang Shinmun" said: "To unify the country by tearing down the barriers that keep one and the same nation and territory divided is what we have been desirous of for 20 years and, at the same time, this is our serious duty to our prosperity."

Dwelling on the utterance of Pak Jung Hi that "the latter half of the seventies" will perhaps be the "time for discussion" on the unification problem in real earnest, another paper "Maeil Shinmun" pointed out:

"There are still ten years to go before the latter half of the seventies comes around. This means that there should be no talk about the country's unification for ten years, doesn't it?"

It went on to say:

"As the unification problem is a problem reflecting the desire of the nation and the long-fostered wish of the people, it should be constantly debated and tackled as a realistic problem and an immediate task."

Still another paper "Dong-a Ilbo" stressed: "The nation with a history of more than 1,000 years of unity will, no doubt, be unified some day. No one can perpetuate the division of our nation."

Voicing the urgency of the country's unification, South Korean papers have called upon the people to decisively reject the idea of relying on outside forces and the "plan for unification through the United Nations" to which Pak Jung Hi and his clique are now clinging.

Paper "Chunnam Ilbo" wrote: "It is our immediate task to unify the country by ourselves without relying on the U.N."

Meanwhile, paper "Kangwon Ilbo" emphasized: "The country's unification should be promoted by the nation's own efforts. The Korean nation should be the master in Korean history."

HISTORY WILL JUDGE

A recent issue of the South Korean paper "Maeil Shinmun" wrote that in the circumstances of daily aggravating "political poverty" and "economic distress" only a few "privileged financial groups are singing the praises of a golden era for them" and the broad "section of middle-class people are going to ruin at an accelerated pace."

The newspaper went on: "The revolutionary pledges put forward at the time of May 16 [a]ccident (the military coup staged in May 1961—Editor) have proved to be empty ones and all sorts of social evils that were widespread under the military government have now struck roots so firmly and deeply that we are at a loss where to start tackling them.

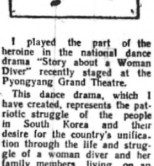
"Leading financial groups are fattening with each passing day and the working and other poor people who make up the majority of the population are languishing in a distressful plight beyond description."

Saying that those who have turned South Korea into a land with "very serious wounds," a land of "tragedies," cannot escape the punishment by the people, the newspaper wrote:

"History will pass a stern judgement on the Pak regime. It has always been the people who give a judgement in history and allow no mercy toward the offender."

CULTURAL EXCHANGE MUST BE REALIZED

By CHOI SUNG HUI, People's Artiste



I played the part of the heroine in the national dance drama "Story about a Woman Diver" recently staged at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

This dance drama, which I have created, represents the patriotic struggle of the people in South Korea and their desire for the country's unification through the life and struggle of a woman diver and her family members living on an island in the South Sea over the past twenty years since the country's liberation from Japanese rule on August 15, 1945.

I took up this topic because I cannot forget even for a moment South Korea where I had grown up and given thousands of performances.

Though this dance drama is dedicated to our compatriots in South Korea, we cannot show it to them because our territory is artificially divided into two parts.

Since I came to North Korea following the country's liberation, I, leading a large troupe each time, have made tours of far-off foreign countries several times and given performances of national dance dramas and many other dance works there hundreds of times.

But so far I have no opportunity to give performance to our fellow-countrymen in South Korea living within a calling distance.

What a painful and deplorable thing this is!

I also feel a twinge wherever I think of the wretched state of arts in South Korea.

There in South Korea the lofty, graceful and invaluable national arts with traditions of several thousand years not only are trampled down by the abominable, corrupt and virulent American art with a history of only two hundred years but also are poisoned by the ideology and culture of Japanese imperialism.

Conscientious dancers in South Korea, too, feel this state of affairs regrettable and thirst for the coordinated development of our national dance art.

North Korea has time and again proposed the cultural exchange between North and South. But American imperialism which is lording it over South Korea and its quislings have obstructed the realization of this proposal of ours.

Korea is one, both territorially and nationally. Therefore, Korea's art must also be one.

Dancers in both parts of Korea must get together to exchange views on the co-ordinated development of Korea's dance art. Our dance art with a long tradition will develop more brilliantly, when all dancers in Korea pool their artistic talents and creative energies.

This must be realized and the day of its realization is sure to come.

The enemy can by no means repress the unanimous desire of the Korean people for the territorial unity and cultural exchange between North and South.

KOREAN WAR AND UNITED STATES

(Continued from our previous issue)

4. What Did the Korean War Bring to the United States?

The Korean war, the first case of the "cold war" having been converted into a "hot war" following the conclusion of the Second World War, ended in an unprecedented military, political and moral defeat for the United States.

FIRST MILITARY DEFEAT

In starting the Korean war U.S. imperialism sought to conquer the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, put all Korea under its control, extend the war to the whole of Asia and then give rise to a third world war.

The United States rushed to the Korean front one-third of its ground forces, one-fifth of its air force and the main part of its naval fleets equipped with latest technique and troops of 15 of its satellites. It threw in altogether more than two million troops and more than 73 million tons of war materials, or eleven times as much as it used during the Pacific War, and waged an unheard-of barbarous war, resorting to "scorched earth tactics," massacring civilians and using even germ and chemical weapons. The Korean war brought to full light the nature of American "civilization and humanitarianism."

U.S. imperialism lost a huge amount of combat materials and 1,093,800 servicemen including 397,500 Americans, killed, wounded and captured, and was compelled to kneel down before the Korean people at the very place where they had started the war.

This was the greatest loss and military defeat the United States had ever suffered.

The Korean war fully exposed the weakness of the U.S. forces and, as "The New York Times" noted on December 9, 1950, "went to convince the American men and officers that superiority in armaments cannot guarantee victory."

This gave a nasty jar to the American allies in Western Europe.

Confidence in the capacity of the U.S. forces rapidly waned. The Korean war revealed that the Pentagon's ultimate plans for Paris and London were no different from their plans for Seoul.

This further deepened the distrust and contradictions between the United States and its allies.

UNPRECEDENTED POLITICAL ISOLATION

In starting the Korean war the United States calculated it could easily isolate the Korean people from the world's people by abusing the UN signboard. But they were grossly mistaken.

Clear proof of the Korean war having been launched by the United States and its attempt to expand it so as to cause a holocaust of mankind roused a burning indignation and hatred at the United States among the peace-loving people all over the world. In consequence, American imperialism was further isolated from the world's people.

Mass campaigns against the American aggression in Korea took place in capitalist countries including Britain, France, Italy and the United States itself under the slogan: "U.S. Imperialism, Hands Off Korea!" Broad masses of the Asian and African people expressed sympathy and support for the Korean people in their struggle.

The majority of Asian and African nations, with the exception of Thailand, the Philippines, etc., rejected resolutely America's demand for the dispatch of troops to Korea.

Dockers of Australia and Turkey refused to load American ships with war supplies. Malayans destroyed military vehicles and tanks bound for Korea from Singapore. At Izmir, a Turkish port, armymen raised a riot refusing to go to the Korean front.

A vigorous struggle against the dispatch of troops to the Korean front developed especially in Latin America.

The people in Argentina in July 1950, in Uruguay in October of the same year and in other Latin-American countries—Brazil, Guatemala, Mexico, Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras and Cuba—frustrated the persistent attempt of the United States to force their countries to send troops to Korea.

Because of its war of aggression in Korea, the United States got all the more isolated from the Asian, African and Latin-American people as well as from its allies in Western Europe.

In a letter to Americans, Claude Bourdet, editor of the French "Observateur" wrote on July 17, 1952: "Europe does not believe in your promises. It trembles at every one of your gestures. Asia and Africa despise you, for you have become the allies of their ancient exploiters. Beneath all the dollars and armaments you are stifling the liberty, life and very soul of the peoples who were your friends."

This represented a crushing political defeat for the United States.

THREE DREAMS BAFFLED

In starting the Korean war the American monopoly capitalists dreamed of wriggling out of economic crisis and achieving a "permanent prosperity."

But the Korean war only put off temporarily an acute economic crisis that had been looming over the United States on the eve of the war. It presented before the United States a more devastating economic crisis.

America experienced a serious economic crisis in 1953-54 and its production shrank by 10.2 per cent when the Korean war came to an end. The dream of attaining a "permanent prosperity" burst like a bubble.

In provoking the Korean war the United States also dreamed of tightening its grip on its allies which wanted to get rid of the American control.

The Korean war, however, only aggravated the contradictions between imperialist powers which had grown acute since the end of the Second World War.

The United States got more isolated even from its imperialist allies. It wanted to enlist its allies in Western Europe in the criminal war so as to share the heavy burden and sacrifice with them and draw them into the whirlpool of a wider war.

The rearmament load, export problems and the U.S.-imposed trade boycott increased dissension between the United States and its allies.

Early in 1953, "Le Monde" wrote: "No dollar cheque would compensate for the economic bankruptcy of Europe, or could justify the reinstatement, under the guise of armament, of the former Nazi cadres for the new crusade, which is apparently in preparation."

Discord and cleavages between the United States and its allies became all the more pronounced early in 1953, when Dulles issued an ultimatum to the Western allies including Britain threatening them saying that the United States would stop its "aid" should its allies fail to ratify the "European army" plan by April 1953 and to take an active part in the American war of aggression in Asia. Dulles threatened, but London and Paris were no longer frightened. France rejected Dulles's ultimatum on so-called European unity. Britain bluntly replied that she would not join any European political federation or the West European army.

Another dream of the United States was to carry out an aggressive war against another's country by raking up mercenaries from other nations.

It tried by hook or by crook to muster as much cannon fodder as possible for the Korean war by sending envoys to European, Latin-American and Asian countries under the military strategical catchwords: "The United States is providing the gun, Europe the men," "Let the Asians fight Asians," and "Europe must provide the bulk of the foot soldiers, ours is to be the small fraction, not the great fraction, of the troops."

However, a number of America's "allies" and satellite countries, having witnessed the U.S. forces sustaining crushing setbacks from the outset of the war, refused to offer their troops as cannon fodder to the Korean front. Though 43 countries adopted a decision to dispatch troops to the Korean war, in actuality only fifteen of them did so. The numerical strength of these mercenaries fell far short of the requirement of the United States.

Little wonder, therefore, Joseph E. Kennedy, former U.S. Ambassador to England, summing up the failure of U.S. dollar diplomacy, said: "For the 38 billion dollars we dispensed to Britain in the last ten years, she gave us 6,000 soldiers in Korea. France received 9.5 billion dollars in that period and sent us 1,000 soldiers."

He then listed the sums furnished to other countries such as Belgium, Turkey and Greece. He concluded that since the United States had no fighting allies, it would be suicidal to engage in a war against the Asian continent. Ex-U.S. President Hoover deplored: "U.S. dollars will buy the West European politicians but not the cannon fodder."

This serves to prove the bankruptcy of the U.S. military strategy designed to achieve world domination at the cost of others' forces.

SOLELY FOR BILLIONAIRES

It was only the Wall Street billionaires who fattened on the wholesale sacrifice of American mercenaries and on the heavy toll of lives of Koreans during the Korean war.

The direct military spendings of the United States for the three-year Korean war amounted to some 146 billion dollars (America's military expenditure during the whole course of the Second World War totalled roughly 300 billion dollars).

America's disbursement for military purposes showed a marked rise from 1950. The direct military spending by the three departments (defence, the navy and the air force), for example, increased from 12.3 billion dollars in the 1949-1950 fiscal year to 51.2 billion dollars in the 1952-1953 fiscal year ("The New York Times," January 22, 1952 and January 18, 1953).

As a result, the profits of the American billionaires (excluding taxes) grew from 25.2 billion dollars in 1949 to the average annual sum of 38.5 billion dollars in 1950-1953 ("Survey of Current Business," Page 9, July issue, 1957).

This suffices to show that the U.S.-ignited Korean war was entirely for the interests of the Wall Street billionaires.

ONE DEBACLE AFTER ANOTHER

The miserable defeat of the United States in the Korean war marked the beginning of a downhill turn for it.

The Korean front was a link in the chain of U.S. aggression in Asia and the main front.

The United States integrated the Korean, Indo-Chinese and Malayan wars into a single strategic programme with a view to switching the Korean war over to a total war in Asia.

Acheson declared that the United States would turn Vietnam into a second Korea.

Yet, the shameful reverses of the United States on the Korean front, one of the two fronts, a front that assumed greater importance, had their effect on the other flank—the Southeast Asian front.

The Korean people's triumph was followed by the Vietnamese people's victory.

With the Korean war as a watershed, the United States began slipping deeper into the abyss of ruin, suffering repeated defeats before it had recovered from the serious wounds sustained in the Korean war.

The further the space of time since the launching of the Korean war, the speedier the United States is racing towards its final ruin.

(To be continued)

Ri Hyon Ik

In the Korean war, the U.S. imperialist aggressors suffered a huge loss in manpower—over 1,093,800 persons including more than 397,000 U.S. armymen, killed, wounded and captured. They also lost over 12,000 aircraft, more than 350 war vessels of various types and a tremendous amount of other combat materials and technical equipment.

Training of New Stars

Last Sunday, watching table-tennis matches at a gymnasium in Pyongyang, my attention was directed to an onlooker who even rose from his seat showing an unusual interest when a girl with bobbed hair about 15 or 16 appeared on the arena.

He seemed to feel assured of his tip, yet there was something nervous about him. The girl was taking on a well experienced opponent. At first sight it looked as if a child and a grown-up were meeting for a practice match. But, when they plunged into the clash, the girl proved to be a formidable rival.

The score seesawed, causing excitement among the spectators. The unusually eager onlooker, I learned a little later from a table-tennis coach present there, was a physical training instructor Choi Byong Ho of Changgwang-san Middle School near the gymnasium. The girl wearing bobbed hair, Cha Gwang Suk, turned out to be a graduate of his school who had been trained under him in her middle-school days.

The girl eventually got the upper hand and beat her rival 21:16 and 21:11, winning the applause of the spectators.

One of the most promising star players, Cha Gwang Suk now ranks fourth or fifth among the women table-tennis players in North Korea.

P.T. instructor Choi Byong Ho has trained not a few table-tennis players. Three years ago he selected some eight boys and girls from among the pupils of his school for training for table tennis. His plan was to train several pupils first and then with the help of these pupils popularize the game among all the school boys and girls. Besides, he had an ambition to train star players of the nation. His efforts produced an initial result. In less than a year his pupils carried off first place at an inter-middle school table-tennis tournament in Pyongyang.

Eleven of the leavers of his school have been picked to play on the national team and the Locomotive, Rodongja, February 8th and Amrokgang teams.

These young players are expected to become Korea's table tennis stars.

Changgwang-san Middle School keeps training many table-tennis players.

Instructor Choi Byong Ho (right) and his pupil

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT KOREA?

Prizes of Honour

People's Prize. The People's Prize is a prize which the Degree, Professorship and the People's Prize Conferment Committee of the D.P.R.K. awards for distinguished scientific works, inventions, literary and art works and construction designs or to their authors. A man who has received a People's Prize is called a People's Prize winner and a work which has received a People's Prize a People's Prize-winning work.

Monthly "March First" Prize. This prize is of the highest honour for the press of our country.

The Monthly "March First" Prize Conferment Committee of the D.P.R.K. awards this prize. A Monthly "March First" Prize winner also receives a certificate of merit, a gold medal and a cash award.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Swimmers Establish National Records

A summer swimming meet was held in the Yangdok indoor swimming pool lately.

The entrants contested in the breast-stroke, butterfly, backstroke, freestyle, single mixed-strokes and freestyle relay.

Choi Yong Il from the Amrokgang club put up especially good performances winning applause of the spectators. She played a key role in setting a new national record in the 400-metre freestyle relay.

Newcomers also made good showings. 20-year-old Ri Jong Wang, a novice from the Moranbong club won both of the men's 100 m. and 200 m. backstroke events.

Altogether seven players improved the national records in three events at the meet that lasted two days.

Men's Table-Tennis Exhibition Matches

The men's table-tennis exhibition matches held in the Pyongyang City Gymnasium on July 13 were a good occasion to show the progress of table tennis in our country.

Ten players with almost equal skills contested on a round-robin basis.

Pak Sin Il won the first place and second and third places went to Jong Ryang Wung and Jon Dok Chi respectively.

All of them were good at fast-attacking from both short and middle distances, and each had his own peculiar skills and tactics.

Pak Sin Il, who has a variety of techniques and tactics at his command, mainly adopted the quick attack from short distance. Kim Yong Sam chiefly resorted to straight, quick and hard hit, and Jon Dok Chi, Kim Gwang Bae and Jong Ryang Wung countered their rivals with strong top-spin drive.

The matches showed that Korean table-tennis players had made progress in their techniques and that they had become more skilful from the tactical point of view since the 28th World Championships.

Choi Yong Il

Pak Sin Il

Track and Field Meet

A summer track and field meet took place at the Moranbong Stadium, Pyongyang, a few days ago. All track and field events, excluding marathon, were contested among the entrants from the February 8th, Moranbong, Amroikgang and Rodongja clubs, from the Physical Culture College and from the physical training centre of South Pyong-an Province.

The 10,000-metre event on the closing day attracted especially keen attention of the spectators.

Aquatic Sports

An aquatic sports meet in Wonsan from July 12 to 14 drew entrants from central clubs.

Five rowers set new national records in the single kayak rowing and another single rowing event. Many other rowers bettered their previous records in some events.

Months of Popularizing Swimming (July-August)

The swimming season has set in and the swimming places in Pyongyang are alive with people—working men and youngsters in the capital.

Rungra islet alone attracts between 7,000 and 8,000 swimmers on a daily average.

On Sundays factory and office workers come to learn how to swim. Pupils of various schools flock to the swimming places after school and practise different styles of swimming as provided for in the education programme.

Throughout the country lessons in swimming are given in July and August to the working people and youngsters to harden their body.

Victorious Korean Football Team in Japan

The Korean football team in Japan has so far had 131 matches with well-known Japanese teams since its formation in 1961 and won 123 games.

Since its start on a local tour for this year's campaign on March 20, the Korean football team had played 23 games by June 25 with Japanese local teams in the Kinki, Chukoku, Shikoku and Kyushu districts, winning 21, drawing one and losing one.

(KCNA)

5th Anniv. of S. Vietnam Literary and Art Assoc. Marked

A gathering marking the fifth anniversary of the South Vietnam Liberation Literary and Art Association was held in Pyongyang on July 15 under the sponsorship of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions of Korea.

Present at the meeting together with writers and artists in the city was Pak Wung Gol, Minister of Culture and Chairman of the GFLAU Central Committee.

Ba Ngoc Ho, head of the permanent mission of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation in Korea, and its members were invited to the gathering.

Jo Ryong Chul, Vice-Chairman of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions, and Bu Ngoc Ho spoke at the gathering.

Poems of South Vietnamese and Korean poets hailing the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people were recited at the meeting.

Militant and Optimistic Acrobatics

The visiting Vietnamese acrobatic troupe gave its first performance at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre last July 14. The Vietnamese acrobats staged militant and optimistic pieces they had created while fighting against the American air pirates. Every performance drew warm applause of the spectators.

The clown play "Yankees, Go Home!" lucidly exposing the aggressive nature of the Yankees by smart jugglery and movements, "Production and Preparedness in High Spirits" representing the optimism of the Vietnamese people in their production activities and combat-readiness and many other pieces gave a vivid picture of the fighting people of Vietnam.

"Lotus Flower Is in Bloom" and callisthenics showed their rich emotional life. The ladder, sword, bicycle performances were a demonstration of their high acrobatic skills.

The fetching performances by the Vietnamese acrobats contributed to strengthening the militant friendship and solidarity between our two peoples.

The premiere was preceded by a welcome meeting at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

Korean Vice-Minister of Culture Jang Chol and the leader of the Vietnamese acrobatic troupe addressed the meeting.

At the meeting a congratulatory flag was presented to the visiting acrobatic troupe in the name of the working people in Pyongyang.

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